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The following article was incorrectly "made up" in the last issue of the ADVOCATE owing to a misconception on the part of the foreman of the office. FOREMAN.

THE LATE MRS. MARIA W. STEWART.

Few, very few know of the remarkable career of this woman whose life has just drawn to a close. For half a century she was engaged in the work of elevating her race by lectures, teaching and various missionary and benevolent labors.

She was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1803, at a time when opportunities for systematic instruction were few and far between. She gives in brief in the preface to her "Meditations" a few of the points of interest in her life.

I was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1803; was left an orphan at five years of age; was bound out to a clergyman's family: had the seeds of piety and virtue early sown in my mind, but was deprived of the advantages of education, though my soul thirsted for knowledge. Left them at fifteen years of age; attended Sabbath schools until I was twenty; in 1826 was married to James W. Stewart; was left a widow in 1829; was, as I humbly hope and trust, brought to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, in 1830; in 1831 made a public profession of my faith in Christ.

From the moment I experienced the change I felt a strong desire, with the help and assistance of God, to devote the remainder of my days to piety and virtue, and now possess that spirit of independence that, were I called upon, I would willingly sacrifice my life for the cause of God and my brethren.

William Lloyd Garrison, in an autograph letter in our possession written about six weeks before his death, says on the occasion of a visit of Mrs. Stewart to Boston:

BOSTON, *April* 4, 1879

MRS. MARIA W. STEWART:

DEAR MADAM: It is seldom, indeed, that two persons, after a separation of forty-six years, are permitted to see each other again in the flesh. It was specially gratifying to me, therefore, to have a visit from you to-day, as for a long period I had entirely lost sight of you, and knew not whether you were living or dead. The sight of you at once carried me back in memory to the commencement of the anti-slavery movement in this city. You had then not long been married, and were in the flush and promise of a ripening womanhood, with a graceful form and a pleasing countenance. Soon after I started the publication of *The Liberator* you made yourself known to me by coming into my office and putting into my hands, for criticism and friendly advice, a manuscript embodying your devotional thoughts and aspirations, and also various essays pertaining to the condition of that class with which you were complexionally identified—a class "peeled meeked out, and trodden under foot." You will recollect, if not the surprise, at least the satisfaction I expressed on examining what you had written—far more remarkable in those early days than it would be now, when there are so many educated persons of color who are able to write with ability. I not only gave you words of encouragement, but in my printing office put your manuscript into type, an edition of which was struck off, in tract form, subject to your order. I was impressed by your intelligence and excellence of character.

* * *

Your whole adult life has been devoted to the noble task of educating and elevating your people, sympathizing with them in their affliction, and assisting them in their needs; and, though advanced in years, you are still animated with the spirit of your earlier life, and striving to do what in you lies to succor the outcast, reclaim the wandered, and lift up the fallen. In this blessed work may you be generously assisted by those to whom you may make your charitable appeals, and who may have the means to give efficiency to your efforts.

Cherishing the same repect for you that I had at the beginning, I remain your freind and well-wisher,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Dr. Alexander Crummell, her late pastor, says:

I have been requested by Mrs. Maria W. Stewart, the author of this little volume, to make mention to its readers the fact of my acquaintance with and my knowledge of her at the time this book was first published. Forty years or more have passed since that event. I was then a mere boy, returning home from Oneida Institute with Henry H. (now the Rev. Dr.) Garnett and Thomas Sidney, my fellow students, where we had been some three years under the instruction of that eminent thinker and preacher, Rev. Berish Green. I remember very distinctly the great surprise of both my friends and myself at finding in New York a young woman of my own people full of literary aspiration and ambitious of authorship. In those days, that is at the commencement of the anti-slavery enterprise, the desire for learning was almost exclusively confined to colored young *men*. There were a few young women in New York who thought of these higher things and it was a surprise to find another added to their number.

Mrs. Stewart came to New York with less of the advantages of education than this small literary circle, but full of the greed for literature and letters. She was then a young widow, and still very much distressed at the loss of her husband. The anguish that occurrence had brought to her caused the outburst of an over-wrought soul in these "Meditations and Prayers," which she had published a year or so before. The surprise of the case was that a person who had received but six weeks' schooling, who could not even pen her own thoughts, who had to get a little ten years old to write every word of this book—that *such* a person could compose essays of this kind and give expression to such thoughts and be the author of such a work!

Mrs. Stewart's case excited much interest. She was received with much consideration. Her eagerness for instruction was gladly met by the school teachers of New York, and in the circle of my own acquaintance young women willingly aided her in the study of arithmetic, geography, grammar, and other branches. Ere long she became a member of a "Female Literary Society," and I remember of listening, on more than a few occasions, to some of her compositions and declamations.

From this beginning she advanced to sufficient fitness to become a public school teacher, and served as such in New York and Brooklyn. In 1853 she came South, and has since been engaged in teaching Baltimore and Washington.

* * *

A woman possessing this wonderful zeal and missionary spirit could not exert any mere negative influence in a place like Baltimore or in Washington in the years immediately preceding and during the war. She gives in her own language, in the "Meditations," published by her, in detail, her experiences, but there is one incident of her life in Baltimore which has not been given. Now that she is dead we take the liberty of giving it, the injunction of secrecy having been removed by our informant.

The daughter of a respectable colored family had strayed from home and taken up her abode in a house of prostitution. The community was shocked, and the parents recoiled from any idea of reclaiming their daughter, but Mrs. Stewart went to the house in which the young woman was staying. Her request to see her was refused—in fact the mistress denied that the party sought for was there and shut the door in the face of the late Mrs. Stewart; but Mrs. S. on bended knees made an appeal to heaven for mercy in behalf of the erring one. The mistress relented, bade the erring one depart from her house, and in company with Mrs. Stewart, the child of sorrow soon found herself again at home. She was welcomed, and to-day she lives in Baltimore an honored member of Society.

So long as there is remembrance of such an act, and St. Luke's P. E. Church stands, the culmination of humble efforts begun years ago in which Mrs. Stewart was a pioneer, no funeral oration is needed to state the place she will take as a missionary.

BEN WADE AND THE GIRLS.

That Mr. Wade's rough exterior covered a kind and generous heart was a fact well known to the ladies in the Treasury Department. They were not slow to profit by this knowledge, and Wade constantly had a lot of them of them on his hands to help along. He got many appointments for needy and deserving ladies, and was ever ready to serve them.

Just before the vote on impeachment took place one day when everybody expected Wade would soon be President, he was passing through the Treasury, when a bevy of girls who knew Wade well sallied out of the offices and pounced upon him in the corridor. Wade playfully flourished his cane at them, calling out, "Clear the way, clear the way; I won't be stopped." The girls, not in the least terrified, took hold of him by the arms and held him a prisoner, while one of them said:

"Now Mr. Wade, you must do us a favor."

"Well, out with it," said the old Senator, for I am in a great hurry."

"There is a vacancy, and we want her promoted to it," said the speaker, pointing to a rather modest modest looking lady.

"Is she fit?"

"Oh! yes" (in chorus).

"Capable?"

"Oh! yes."

"And you are quite sure she should have it?"

"Yes, indeed, we are."

"The very best promotion that could be made?"

"Yes, yes."

"Then, why don't she get it?" inquired the bluff Senator.

There was a pause and then one of the young ladies said, "Mr. Spinner won't give it to her, and we want you to help us."

"Well, let me go, and I will see about it by and bye."

"But you must go at once or it will be too late; the place will probably be filled to-day," said the girls.

"Oh! the——," cried Wade. "Well, let me go: I'll attend to it." And he did, and he did, and the young lady got her promotion. Next Christmas a package came to Mr. Wade, neatly done up, and on opening it he found it to contain a gown and elegantly embroidered slippers. On a card was written: "To the best of friends. From all of us." And then followed a number of initials. It was a gift from the poor Treasury girls to the noblest and best of men.—GEN. BRISBIN.

Wending across a prairie in an open wagon on a mission of charity was the recent experience of the venerable Sojourner Truth of Kansas. She is 105 years of age.—*Troy Times.*

Smoking in the Streets.

The Boston correspondent of the *Hour* calls attention to the fact that the last time our law against smoking in the streets was enforced was some thirty years ago, when the attempt was made to return William and Ellen Crafts, the fugitive slaves, to bondage. The Abolishionists, eager to harass the pursuer, had him arrested and fined for smoking in the streets, and were on the look-out for some other violation of law for which to punish him on his release. As the representative of slavery came down the Court House steps he muttered an oath about the absurd law against smoking. A complaint was at once made against him for profane swearing. After paying his fine, he was glad to get away from a State in which, as he said, personal liberty was permitted only to runaway slaves.

Marriage in Zululand.

A Zulu youth cannot marry a girl until he has whipped all her brothers and given her father a fall, if demanded, in addition. This makes a courtship more exciting than chocolate caramels and gumdrops; but the Zulu maiden who has four brothers weighing 180 pounds each, and measuring fifty inches around the waist, generally dies an old maid, while the girl whose brothers are weak and sickly, and whose father is sleeping beneath the daisies, is over-run with proposals. It is a queer custom, and if it was in vogue in this country a girl who is an only child and a half orphan on her father's side would be at a premium.

A colored witness from North Carolina, testifying before the Exodus Committee, a week ago, said that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was as much disregarded at the South as if it had no existence, the colored people being entirely disfranchised. There can be no doubt of the truth of his statement; and a strange commentary it is on the weakness of the national government, and on the indifference of the American people to the fulfilment of their pledged faith. There is no national government at the South, save what relates to the collection of revenue, and to some tenth-class matters. Southerners defy the national Constitution as thoroughly today as they did at the time of the civil war; and they expect to be able to maintain matters as they are, as a consequence of the triumph of the democracy at the next Presidential election. How far the election of a Republican to the next Presidency would have a good effect on the condition of the Southern colored people, we are unable to say; but it is certain that the election of a Democrat would cut them off from hope, the last refuge of the wretched. It would be a declaration from the nation that they had nothing to expect from it, and that they had been abandoned to their oppressors. That would be a sad close to our purpose to protect the emancipated men, whom we had made citizens.—*Ex.*

Monday night last Manasseh Lodge 1214 G. U. O. of O. F., made a demonstration at Douglass Institute, Baltimore, Md. The exercises were opened by prayer by the venerable chaplain, Wm. Morris, now in his eighty-ninth year, P. G. M., Nathaniel Dorsey acted as Master of Ceremonies, Bro. J. S. Brown, read a letter from P. G. M., A. Manning, expressing regret at his absence. J. W. Cromwell, editor of the ADVOCATE was then introduced. He repeated his address given at the Congregational Church last fall. P. N. F., J. E. C. Brown, of Baltimore City Lodge then presented to Mrs. Robt. Harper an excellent gilt tea set, which was received on behalf of the lady by Bro. J. S. Brown, of Manasseh Lodge. Addresses were then delivered by D. E. M., Wm. M. T. Forrester, of Richmond, P. N. F., S. S. Servants and M. V. P., Henry Wilson for P. G. M.. Z. Sharper who was present but on account of his paralyzed condition unable to speak.

This is beyond all odds the best plan we have seen suggested for the use of the unclaimed bounty, and the gentlemen who are its devisers deserve great credit and the aid of all lovers of progress in carrying out the scheme.

The necessity of the time is industrial education among our people. Our youth must be instructed in the trades and mechanical arts. Its importance cannot be overestimated. Every hour lost is a material injury to our advancement. The narrow avenues in which [illegible] man is confined in seeking a livelihood must be broadened. No better road to this end than to embark the youth in the mechanical world where merit commands recognition more than in any other department of life. Give the boys trades and they will never be without employment.

We trust that the committee may recommend this measure, with proper alterations, to Congress, and that that body will promptly pass it. The institution should be more centrally located among the colored population than Harper's Ferry. The list of incorporators should not include more than one from Washington, or any State. The surplus places should be given to Missouri and other States with large colored populations not represented on the proposed list.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Gazette.*

The Committee on Education and Labor in the Lower House of Congress has been furnished with three bills, each designating the disposal of the money belonging to colored soldiers and sailors. A number of colored citizens presented the last one of the three. We like this better than either of the other two. This provides for the establishment of an Industrial School for colored pupils, as will be seen in another place in this issue. Industry, economy, virtue, education and reformation are the chief demands upon our people North, South, East and West.—*Educator and Reformer.*

On February 16th, 1880, Prince Edward Lodge 2951, G. U. O. of O. F., of Franklinton, was organized by Messrs. J. C. Myatt, W. N. Dunston, C. A. Harrison, with the following gentlemen as officers: P. N. F., Geo. R. Long; N. F., H. W. Fuller; P. N. G., Wm. Green; N. G., A. G. Fuller; V. G., H. E. Long; P. Sec., Wm. H. Hester; E. Sec., M. C. Ransom; W. C., M. W. Nichols; W. T. T. T. Ratley. Membership, 21.—*People's Voice.*

Senator Bruce presented to the Senate, the 2nd inst., a petition signed by seventy-seven citizens of Greenville, Miss., praying for the passage of the bill appropriating the unclaimed bounty funds to the education of the colored race, and Wilberforce be included in the bill. A flood of petitions should now go up that the money be appropriated to the establishment of an Industrial Institute.—*Ex.*

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THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.
SATURDAY, February 28, 1880.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor

☞All communications and other items intended for publication should reach here Wednesday morning, and local items not later than Thursday morning.

☞If this paragraph is marked with blue it means your subscription is due. Please remit. Address, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Box 263

THE ADVOCATE FOR 1880.

To every subscriber sending on his subscription for one year, or old one renewing and inclosing three cents for postage, we will mail free of charge a handsome steel engraving of Hon. John M. Langston, U. S. Minister to Hayti; to one sending the names of three new subscribers and the money, whether at once or not, a copy of "Lays in Summer Lands" by J. Willis Menard, paper edition; of five subscribers, the cloth edition; and to the gentleman or lady sending us *at one time* the names and money of five subscribers, we will mail a copy of "Music and Some Highly Musical People—a Story of a Musical Race," by James M. Trotter,—a book which has been pronounced the finest work of authorship from the pen of a colored writer. We advise our friends to act at once in this matter. We are determined that the ADVOCATE shall be a welcome and favorite visitor at every cultured fireside of the race throughout the land.

HOW WE CAN HELP OURSELVES.

There is no community in the United States in which its colored population is so favorably situated for helping themselves and one another on in the world, as this city; and there is no community weighed down to a greater extent by a lawless, nonproductive element than this same district. In the first place, there is the advantage of strength of numbers; here is a colored population of sixty thousand, surpassed only by that of New Orleans, St. Louis and Baltimore, Md.; in the next place it is doubtful if there is any place where so many men and women receive high salaries—think of it!—a hundred school teachers receiving salaries from forty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum; scores of messengers and laborers in the executive departments receiving from fifty-five to sixty dollars per month, and clerks from $1000 to $1600 dollars per annum, and yet as a rule, to which there is scarcely an exception, in the industries and business operations of the city the colored people have little or no representation—except in the most servile capacity; the white people own the grocery stores, run the dry-goods and other shops, the banks and other commercial offices with but little help from Sambo, except he has on his white apron or bears a towel, brush and razor. The average white man on leaving school finds room in some merchant's office, in which he is soon on the line of promotion. There are but few isolated cases; one is at the store of Messrs. Morrisor, book publishers, at which Mr. Charles Y. Grymes is a regular salesman. A few years ago at 9th and I-streets, n. w., a colored young man was employed as salesman—to-day he is a thriving grocer in South Washington.

The young white man, ambitious of legal honors, upon graduation at a law school finds welcome occasionly in a lawyer's office; the young white woman who is willing to labor, measures dry-goods or sells you notions. The Negro is not only shut out of these occupations, but the cost of living to him is greater, because the colored consumer receives no drawback in the shape of dividends on capital invested in these branches of business which supply us with the costliest articles of food and clothing. Now, the colored youth either gravitates to waiting, the barber shop or becomes the street loafer; and for the colored miss, the open avenues are cooking, chamber-maiding and nursing, or dressmaking—to a very few, hair-dressing.

Now, this can be changed; avenues which now block up the onward progress of the colored youth can be opened. It does not require an act of Congress or another amendment to the constitution of the United States. The conditions are simple, positive and unalterable. First, the will on the part of the colored people themselves to open these avenues; next, perseverance, persistence and unanimity in the line of policy determined on.

It can be brought about without interfering with existing institutions or establishments, or it can be effected by forming new business establishments. In both cases the key-note is combination and co-operation.

For example, if you *guarantee* say to a dozen each of grocery, dry-goods, clothing, boot and shoe stores in different sections of our city and Georgetown—the bulk of the colored trade *on condition that they employ a fair proportion of colored salesmen*, the thing will be promptly done; but if this is met with point blank refusals or evasions, the only course open is in organizing establishments on the joint capital of the colored people themselves. By one or the other of these methods the desired relief is certain and permanent.

It remains for the colored people of this district to say which of these methods they will adopt, and whether they will *act at once* or wait until "the good time coming."

The remarks of Mrs. Cary at Mt. Pisgah church, alluded to last week, are just as sapient and coherent as her public utterances generally are. She says, "who ever heard of men managing a sewing school?" and then in the next breath complains because in the mention made of avenues of labor for boys "our leading men" make no provision for the employment of girls.

Now, the Banneker Industrial Association contemplated industrial labor for both girls and boys, but started the school for girls first; they did so because they believed that such a work would sooner commend itself to the approval of the general public. This work was under the direction of a matron, and a committee of ladies, one of whom was *not* Mrs. Cary, was requested to act as a visiting committee and make such other arrangements as might be necessary. Cards were sent out to several ladies connected with several of the prominent churches requesting their co-operation, among them were Mrs. Fleetwood, Spencer, Simms, Gillem, Pollard, Miss Daffin and others. These ladies did not find it convenient to assist in the management; the majority of them pleaded other engagements. Notwithstanding this, the little band kept on until they were compelled temporarily to cease operations. It should be mentioned in this connection that two ladies gave their services without charge for two months, and several other ladies gave their services, notably Mrs. Anna Porter.

Mrs. Cary should be the last one to insinuate against a sewing school which *was* opened, when the Home for the Friendless, to be managed entirely by women, of whom she was to be chief, *never was opened*. Some might say this is true because "Mrs. Cary is a chronic growler and a common scold," but we do not believe this, although she does invariably fly off at a tangent when she rises to say, "Mr. Chairman!"

Because there is prejudice against the employment of colored mechanics by white employers there is no more reason against the instruction of colored youth in trades, than in the case of colored lawyers, preachers and doctors. These latter gentlemen would starve if they had to rely on white support; they expect, and for the most part prosper on the patronage of their own race. Now, if this *limited* sphere of operation is a sufficient inducement for their training in schools and colleges, why not a much greater necessity for industrial training as the industrial every day needs of the colored people are more numerous than their needs of doctor, preacher or lawyer. Occasionly the colored preacher finds a white congregation, the doctor a white patient and the lawyer a white client. More frequently the colored mechanic is patronized by whites than the colored professional man. One reason why relatively greater facilities have been given colored men, even in the days before the war to fit themselves for professional work, is because it was felt that the competition was such that the colored professional was a comparatively harmless sort of person; but we base our demand for industrial education not on any such narrow ground, but on the well established principle—"the greatest good to the greatest number," we claim that the question to be determined is, which is more imperative, the elevation of the masses directly or through the men who are to act or to think *for* them.

We believe that which concerns the general elevation of the masses is the more urgent. The first concern with ninety-nine men out of the hundred will be how to earn a livelihood; therefore, industrial education—that which fits the masses to earn their livelihood is the best. It is no art of the duty of the State to guarantee employment, but to train the people according to their intellectual and physical necessities. When a Medical, Law or Divinity School trains a young man, it has regard only to his fitness, not his chances for labor in his profession.

The "Bulletin," (Louisville, Ky.,) says a good word for Senator Bruce and urges the colored press to advocate his nomination at Chicago for the Vice Presidency, which it confesses is an empty honor. Now no mere empty honor, even the vice Presidency is what we need. The colored citizen needs official representation in the Councils of the Nation and in the different Departments of the Civil Service. Senator Bruce on floor of the House of Representatives or the head of a Department, with patronage to dispense, can do very much more for his race than as the figurehead of the Vice Presidency.

The Negro never has had fair representation in the Executive Departments. From the foundation of the government up to to-day there are branches of the public services in which we have had no representation above most of laborers or messengers. If If there is a line of policy to be marked out and followed let it be for substantial not illusory gains. In 1877 on the incumbency of President Hayes, the name of J. M. Langston was pressed with remarkable unanimity by colored men for the Commissionership of the Agriculture. A position in which he could be of more service to his race here in Washington and throughout the South than by filling a position elsewhere. President Hayes refused to appoint him to this position, but sent him out of the country. Now, if we are wise to-day we will not insist that this or that colored man be nominated at Chicago—that was the work which should have been done at Philadelphia in 1872; but we will give our strength for those candidates who see that a colored Republican has at least a good a chance for appointment to office as a white Democrat, and the widow, daughter or sister of a colored Republican no worse prospect than an unreconstructed rebel, the widow it may be of a rebel general.

We need several colored men in Congress, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, should each furnish at least one—men who would be kept continually in Congress; first to look after the interests of their respective constituents, next, those of that larger constituency found wherever the starry banner floats who wear the sable livery of the burning sun, for however strange it seems, it seems impossible to get white Republican Congressmen to treat their black constituants with the same consideration they do their white ones.

We are not surprised that bad blood should be occasioned by the recent struggle over the Naval office at New Orleans between the friends of Col. Lewis and ex-Gov. Pinchback. The latter has resumed the editorship of the "Louisianian." He says:

Having completed my meanderings about the country and succeeded in "smoking" the enemy out of their holes, I again take my place among the pencil fraternity and promise to pay off some of the debts of friendship and enmity that have accumulated since I laid down my pencil.

From this we opine that there will be lively times between the "Louisianian" and the "Observer" to the editor of which Bro. Pinchback pay his respects in classic language,—not "in a cold, dry, unpoetic style" as Rolla would say.

We refrained from ventured are opinion on this struggle because, of our reluctance to be a common on the settlement of a family jar. But we are inclined to think that the quarrel has just begun and will end in a regular rough and tumble war—of words.

Mr. Pinchback closes his soliloquy as follows:

Seeing the situation, and believing I can be of some service in the cause of the race in the coming struggle, I enter once more into the breach with the assurance to the readers of the LOUISIANIAN that I shall be found from now until the ides of November in the thickest of the fight.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Annual Catalogue of the Richmond Institute for 1879 and 1880. There are now in this rapidly growing institution 6 pupils in the senior class, 8 in the middle, 16 in the junior, 6 in the select course, and 55 in the preparatory department, making in all 92 students of whom 61 are preparing for the ministry.

Subscribers who have remitted to us or paid our agents the subscription for a year in advance since Dec. 50, 1879 by forwarding us a three cent stamp will receive by return mail the premium to which they are entitled, the handsome steel engraving of John M. Langston.

"Yes it has come at last. The posthumous—I told you so—is again in order"—to use the words of Rolla of the "Louisianian" but not between the "Argus" and ADVOCATE—his own chief the fighting editor of the "Louisianian" has waded into by the editor of the "N. O. Observer." Rolla, you are a bad prophet. Profit this example and prophesy no more—even posthumously.

Mr. F. L. Barnett, who edited the Chicago *Conservator* so acceptably, has been called to revive the Freeman's *Journal*, now published at St. Louis. St. Louis will afford him a better field for the display of his abilities as a journalist and lawyer than is possible in Chicago.

H. Price Williams becomes local reporter of the "Christian Recorder."

In a memorial addressed by the Trustees of Storer College to the U. S. Senate Committee on Education, the following descriptive of its work is given:

Storer College is the only institution open to colored pupils in a district comprising all , Va., Md., west of Baltimore, and Northern Va. It is located at a point easily accessible from all parts of this large district, where the necessary expenses to students can be kept so low as to bring it within the reach of a very large number of indigent but industrious young men and women, who would be unable to attend any other school, while its beautiful site, healthful climate and quiet surroundings, together with its moderate expenses have drawn to it a considerable number from Washington and other cities. Though the principal work of Storer College is to fit teachers for colored schools and fully two hundred of its students have already been thus employed, it has never received aid from the State like other Normal Schools nor from the National Treasury, except a small sum during the existence of the Freedman's Bureau.

The records of the school show a steady increase in number, with which on account of its limited means, notwithstanding the aid of benevolent friends, its teaching facilities have not been able to keep pace and its present number, one hundred and eight -six is beyond its financial ability to provide for, and crowds its buildings to the utmost capacity.

AN OPEN LETTER. IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

WEST TOWNSHEND, Vt.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passage became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes," and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eights of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me from my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with commonsense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose. Yours truly,

S. D. REMICK.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

BY HOWARD.

At present there is not much going on here. In the newspaper line we hear that H. P. Williams, has charge of the department held by Randolph C. Lewis in the *Christian Recorder*, who has gone to Europe. Mr. Williams has a column in the *Sunday Press*, of this city.

At the annual elections of the Cherry Street Baptist Sunday School, the following persons were elected officers; Superintendent: J. R. Smith; Ass't. Sup't., Joseph Johnson; Secretary, Mary Stevens; Asst., Mary Underdue; Treasurer, J. L. Johnson; Librarian, W. H. Price;.

On Monday evening the 16th. inst. the Pennsylvan a Social Club gave one of their soirees in the Assembly Buildings. They are well worth visiting and are getting along finely.

While out on Thursday evening last, I stopped in at the Civic Dancing School in charge of Wm. Daniel Jones and was greatly surprised at the large attendence. The scholars seemed to move like clock work, and the slightest sign of the teacher was obeyed with alacrity. The school will not close until in May, when they will give a grand ball. They will also have a Leap Year party on the 25th. of March. The school is progressing very well, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the largest and as finely conducted a colored school, as is in Philadelphia.

Last week Bethel Church held memorial meetings in honor of Richard Allen, founder of the church. The meetings were held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and was addressed by a majority of our leading colored men, after each meeting there was a festival in the Sunday School room, and if laughing and talking is a sign that every one is pleased, they were happy.

The Progressive Working-men's Club have resolved, to start a store in the basement of the Club House. It is to be hoped that they will have more success, than the Co-operative Store started at 16th. and Lombard Streets.

On Thursday Feb 20th. E. A. Bouchet of the Institute for Colored Youth, gave a lecture at the Gloucester Presbyterian Mission, his being the third on the course. It was very instructive and contained many interesting point.

A Northern Woman Speaks for the Exodus.

MR. EDITOR;

Thank God! the time has come when the patient, submissive black man of the South, has resolved to rise in his manhood, and show to the world that he lacks neither intelligence nor resolution to shake off the shackles that have robbed him of his freedom for so many years.

Let those who advise him to stay at home and wait the course of events, place themselves in his stead; let them consider the poverty, oppression and wrong, that he has been forced to endure all his life, and how disencouraging is the outlook for him. If he can find a haven of repose from the outrages and abuse, caused by his love of, and patriotism for his country, why then in the name of all that is just and right, encourage and assist him in his struggle for freedom.

When this country was tottering, bleeding, and about to fall; when he saw the flag (under whose stars and stripes he had received the cruel lash open his quivering flesh) ensulted, and torn by traitor hands, his patriotism was aroused, and every throb of his manly heart was the unchanging and unmistakable throb of loyalty; and when his country called him to strike for liberty, how hearty was the response given by the, oppressed, and dispised black American; now in Gods' name, when he has to fly from his hearthstone, and leave all that memory holds dear, for the sake of the freedom for which he so nobly fought, and for which his soul pants, do not discourage but bid him "God Speed" in his effort to use his own right arm, in securing his freedom, and in asserting his manhood.

MRS. A. R. D. JOHNSON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

It has been difficult to learn the why and wherefore of the letter addressed to Secretary Sherman by the colored members of the Legislature. Various conjectures are indulged in as to the original source of the letter. Some believe that it was gotten up by those members of the Legislature who are opposed to the independent electoral ticket, and, as an offset to the scheme, while others suggest that it is the work of custom-house officials in Petersburg and Richmond, who are anxious to show the Administration and the aspiring head of the Treasury Department that they have the confidence and support of the representative Negroes of the State. Whatever the truth of the matter may be, it is certain that the letter really amounts to little more than an expression of sincere respect for Mr. Sherman, who is a staunch Republican hailing from the great abolitionist State of Ohio, and a statesman of no mean order. One of the members whose name is signed to the letter was heard to declare the day after the publication of the correspondence that his first choice is Grant. This is also true of others of those who signed the letter, and illustrates how "our statesmen" sometimes put their names to documents without understanding their meaning, and without meaning what they say—*Southern Intelligencer*.

TO ALICE.

Gone from the city of pain,
To an eternal home of rest;
Where angels are clad in robes of white,
And are singing sweet anthems of Christ.
She has joined the celestial host,
And is enjoying the bliss of Heaven
And though we are left to mourn her loss,
Remember she has found sweet peace in Heaven

On Friday, Feb. 20, 1880, Alice A. Jackson departed this life after an illness of several months which she bore with christian fortitude. Though young (being only eighteen years and ten months) yet she labored vigorously for the cause of Christ. When fourteen years of age she became a teacher in the Sabbath school of Ebenezer M. E. Church and since that time gave her time to that school until within three months of her death when she was compelled to give up her class on account of sickness. The school deeply deplores her loss and think it will be hard to find another that will work as she did.

FEES OF DOCTORS.

The fee of doctors in is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—ED.

Our young friend, K., of Louisiana, who some months ago lost a casket containing some precious jewels, has had them restored. He says he will devote the remainder of his life to the care and safe-keeping of those jewels. You are quite right, K., for I am sure you could never replace them on this mundane sphere.—ROLLA'S Washington Letter in the *Louisianian*.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

SATURDAY, February 28, 1880.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.

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Eight lines constitute a square.
Business and special noticesare 10 cents a line
Adverments, see rates.

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AGENTS.

Baltimore ..... J. H. Williams.
Norfolk ..... T. J. Corprew.
Northern Virginia ..... O. L. Grant.
Tennessee ..... H. W. Rolfe.
New York ..... G. W. Hammond.
Raleigh ..... B. J. Edwards.
Levi Cromwell, Gen'l Ag't for Philadelphia.
Washington ..... G. B. Anderson
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
South Washington ..... G. L. Jackson.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.
Providence, R. I. - Richard Grant
New Bedford, Mass. - Wm. H. Carney

LOCAL.

☞ We call the attention of our correspondents and others to the notice at the head of our columns giving the days on which articles for publication should reach this office.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to a grand concert for the benefit of Siloh Baptist church at Bethel Hall Monday and Tuesday evenings March 1st. and 2nd.

—Washington Conference of the M. E church meets next Wednesday at Asbury church 11th. and K sts., n. w.

—The organ at St. Luke's P. E. church is nearly completed.

—Mr. G. T. Ruby of the New Orleans *Observer* who was assaulted on Monday in that city is the son-in-law of Mrs. Catharine Nalle.

—Howard University turns out four colored doctors next week. The exercises this year come off at Lincoln Hall.

—The Haven memorial meeting held under the auspices of the Washington M. E. church very appropriately will be held at the Metropolitan M. E church 4 1-2 and C. It was only about fourteen months since Bishop Haven from this stand spoke on the occasion of the *Chisholm Memorial Exercises.*

—Do not forget that we *do* job printing on reasonable terms. Call and see the work carried on.

—Is it a fact that we have no bands of our own that can furnish suitable music for a reception? We do not presume to say it is. Let some one who knows answer.

—Mr. Solomon Morrison has been the recipient of a handsome christening set from ex-Senator McDonald.

—Very few attended Mr. Lowery's lecture at Bethel church Wednesday night.

—Dr. J. C. Ferguson of Richmond, Va., paid our city a flying visit this week, in connection with J. W. Johnson of the same city. Mr. Johnson has just invented a truss which has been very favorably commended by the medical fraternity of that city. He has already filled quite a number of orders.

The fair given by the Young People's Aid Society of the 19th Street Baptist church closed on Friday night, the 20th inst. The net proceeds were $272.75. These young people deserve much credit for this series of successful entertainments.

The funeral services of Miss Fanny Bailey took place from the Fifth Baptist church last Tuesday evening at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Rev. J. H. Brooks preached the sermon, and Revs. Johnson, Gibbons and Willis made fitting remarks.

—The members of the paving association of the John Wesley church with a few other friends, (about 30 altogether) assembled at the above named church last Thursday evening, and about 10 o'clock went to the residence of Mr. J. C. Beckett, Georgtown. They carried over with them all the delicacies of the seasons. Mr. Beckett was not aware that they were coming. After they had arrived Messrs. Butler, Waters, Lee and Miss M. A. Tenney were sent for; the president, Mrs. Butler, stated in a few brief remarks that they had come over to Georgetown to return to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted them in the presentation, their sincere thanks. Mr. Beckett responded on the part of Georgetown. After spending sometime in conversation they returned to their homes at a late hour.

—The Young Men's Centennial club gave their fifth annual reception at Bethel Hall M st. bet. near 16th. Monday evening last 23rd. inst. The ball was well filled by an audience bent on having a good time in quiet manner. After the company had spent much time in promenading, there was a short delay which was occasioned by the for presentation by Miss Bennett of a lacquered box containing a gavel and silk badges which were received on behalf of the club in a well conceived speech by its president Frank Boston. Owing to the noise in the hall at the time, the oratorical effect both of his speech and that of the lady who presented it was lost.

The floor was then arranged for dancing Mr J. C. Lee flour manager which was continued until a late hour. Prof. Shemoneck's orchestra furnished the music and very fine it was. Taken as a whole the fifth annual reception was a success. Of course some "soiled doves" were there "mingling in the dance;" but how to keep them out of such public entertainments is a problem as perplexing as it is necessary. It may be necessary to follow the example of the Fern Leaf Social who made their reception strictly private; they made no money, taxed each member a nice round sum, but they had an exceptionably fine gathering.

Colored Officials.

The following are the colored representatives about Columbus, Ohio, filling public position:

Hon. George W. Williams, member of the House; Walter S. Thomas, Recording Clerk of Senate; Isaac Stroud, janitor in Executive Department; James Tyler, Deputy Sheriff; John Ward, janitor at City Hall; Ernest Tyler, messenger of City Council; Samson Carter, janitor of City Prison; and three members of the Fire Department, viz: Pleasant Higganbotham, James Beeson and John Williams.

To City Delinquents.

Do not fail to have your subscription money ready for the collector. You expect your paper promptly; be as prompt in paying for it. There is quite a debt hanging over the ADVOCATE, but more than the amount necessary to meet it is due right in this city. Please therefore have your money ready. tf.

Information Wanted.

My son Freeman Clark, was sold by Caleb Clark to Tim and Glasgow Cherry, about the year 1857 from Leadville N. C. and sent to Georgia. Any information about him will be thankfully and liberally rewarded. CHLOE CLARK,
Care Old Dominion Steam-Ship, Co.,
tf. Norfolk, Va.

A CROSS BABY.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a pachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man remember this.—ED.

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE.

The knives, forks and spoons (tea or table) sent out by the New England Silver Plate Co., of New Haven, Conn., have always given the best of satisfaction, as they are made of that purest of metals, steel, plated with pure nickel and silver. Any one needing a supply ought to write for a circular, or send 85 cents for a sample set of tea spoons. tf.

The Senate and the Refugees.

A meeting of a number of promiqent colored gentlemen was held last night at the residence of Dr. A. T. Augusta, 1319 L street, for the purpose of considering the opposition offered in the Senate to the resolution for the admission of goods sent by philanthropic friends in England to the destitute colored people in Kansas free of charge. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There is now before the Senate of the United States a resolution to admit free of duty clothing and goods contributed by philanthropists in England for the use of the destitute and suffering colored refugees from political and race persecution in the South, now in Kansas, and

Whereas, It appears that this proposition is being so strenuously opposed that fears are entertained that it will not receive prompt and favorable action, and

Whereas, Congress with a commendable degree of unanimity without regard to party lines have authorized a vessel belonging to the United States to carry free of charge, corn, provisions and money contributed to the suffering people of Ireland, and

Whereas, It is greatly to be deplored that any Senator should throw obstacles in the way of foreign charity to suffering native Americans, now

Resolved, That we, in behalf of those for whom this charity is intended, tender to the English friends of humanity, who have contributed the goods referred to, the thanks of the colored people of the United States of America.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the donors.

M. M. Holland, president,
W. G. Fearing secretary.

DR CRUMMELL'S REPLY TO REV. GRIMKE.

[For the People's Advocate.]

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR:—The "Argument" before the House Committee on Industrial Education was so entirely hurried and extemporaneous affair, that I am not the least surprised that it has been misapprehended in several particulars, by my friend, the Rev. Mr. Grimke.

First of all he fathers me with an influential statement for which I am by no means responsible. I have no where, in that argument, maintained that *because* suffrage, education &c., have failed to break down caste. "Therefore let us not spend this money in the higher education of the race.

My statement was simply this *i. e.*—

First, The higher education is provided for.

Second, But the mechanical and artisan education is nowhere provided for.

Third, Here is the (first) proffered monetary agency, for providing for this grand necessity, for this overmastering and universal need. A brief reference to the *argument* will show (*first*) that I have used no such argument as Mr. G. attributes to me; and *second*, that I do dwell most seriously and repeatedly upon the "grand opportunity" the "Bounty Fund" affords.

Mr. G. says:

"If it should not be devoted to the higher education of the race because that does not break down prejudice, and open the way to all the industries of the country, neither should it be devoted to their education in the mechanic arts, etc., unless it can be shown that the latter would have such an effect

This, I beg to remark again, is Mr. G's misstatement of my position. I have used no such argument. I am as ready to admit as he can possibly be, the grand relation of the "higher education" to the destruction of caste. Only I maintain that it, *alone*, can't bring about the grand consummation. I maintain that something in addition to education, suffrage &c., is needed to the elevation of the race. That something is skilled industry: and it ought to be provided for.

Mr. G. then proceeds to say:—

"This, the Doctor, it seems to me, is bound to show before he can consistently ask that any moneys be appropriated for that purpose; for it involves the very principle upon which he urges his objections to applying it to colleges and universities. That it would have such an effect is highly improbable. There is nothing in the nature of the mechanic arts more than there is in the higher training, that is calculated to break down this bitter prejudice. And this experience corroborates. There are colored mechanics in many parts of the country who find it exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to make a living. White employers are unwilling to give them work, and white workmen refuse to work with them. We do not see, therefore, that anything would be gained by pursuing the course which Dr. Crummell advocates"

Mr. Grimke's averment in the above paragraph is that there is "nothing in the nature of the mechanic arts, more than in the higher training, that is calculated to break down this bitter prejudice." I have nowhere said or implied there was. I have only said that the mechanical industries are a ground agency to two specific ends, viz: (a) lucrative employment, and (b) the destruction of Caste.

But, in this connection, Mr. G. gives me a challenge, *i. e.*:—"The Doctor it seems to me is bound to show." (I use his own language:

"What there is in the mere fact of their being educated as mechanics etc., that is calculated to break down this prejudice, and open to them the great activities of life.

I will answer Mr. G:—

First, It shows fitness to more and act in all the correspondences of nature; to adjust themselves to any of the serviceable duties of life; to meet the demands and requirements of civilized life and society. Such fitness is, in itself, force and character.

Second, It shows capability to meet the mechanical requirements and the artizan needs of five millions of people. If colored mechanics work only among their own people, then there is so much gain for the race; not only in money, but in conscious ability, example of industry and demonstration of capacity.

Third, It shows capacity to do just what other men do in handicraft; and thus bring home practically, to the race, greater consciousness of power.

Fourth, It evidences ability to meet the needs and necessities of the *white* population of the country, in mechanical labor and artisan skill. And just here I beg to adduce the testimony of facts.

Caste, in this nation does make it "difficult, and in many cases, impossible for colored mechanics to make a living." But this is most frequently the case where they are single, or, a few individuals. On the other hand where mechanics and artisans, colored men, dwell, in large numbers, in any locality, they do *not* find difficulty in getting employment. *The difficulty is in securing education in mechanic arts.* Where they have, in *any numbers* secured that traning, they do get work.

First, I adduce the case of the colored caulkers in Baltimore. In 1865 they were driven from work by white caulkers. They purchased a yard for themselves; got plenty of employment, not only for themselves, but also for many of the very white men, who at first refused to work with them.

2. Take the case of "Iron manufacture:"

(a) The "Tredegar Iron Works," Richmond, Va. This house, has, for years employed hundreds of skilled workmen, colored men.

(b.) Large numbers of colored men have been and are now employed in the "Chattanooga Iron Works.'

(c.) Hundreds of colored men, skilled workman, are employed in the manufacture of Iron, at several Foundries in Pennsylvania.

Third, Take "Female Labor," wherever there is evidence of artistic skill and taste, colored women find employment as DRESS MAKERS, in every large city in America. Here there is much competition with the whites; but our women hold their own; only limited by the want of capital. So too they would in millinery: but here the difficulty arises, viz; They can't secure the training in this art. White milliners won't take colored apprentices.

Fourth, Take the case of the "*Daily Witness*" N. Y. The proprietors of this journal offer to take as many skilled compositors, colored men, as may apply for employment, if well recommended. A few have applied, and been put to work.

Now, I am free to admit that these are but a *few* evidences of the fact, viz:—"That there is something in the mere fact of being educated as mechanics which is calculated to break down prejudice:"—but they have a force, in the way of illustration of the need and the value of skilled artisanship. I think too they meet my friend's challege.

I conclude with but three words:—

First, This "Bounty Money" is the *first* and only opportunity, in the history of the American black man, for his training in mechanism and artizanship; and should be seized upon.

Second, Training in artizanship and mechanism is the grand, the supreme temporal need of the black race in the U. S.

Third, If the black man is not trained in skilled labor, he will be perpetually, "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water;" AND HE MUST SPEEDILY GO TO THE WALL!

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, MD., February, 26

Cotton quiet. Middling 13 c.

Flour dull and lower. Howard street and Western superfine, $4 75@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 37 do family, $6 50@7 25; City mills superfine, 4 75@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 37; do family, $6 50@7 25; do Rio brands, $7 25@7 37; Patapsco family, $8 50.

Wheat—Southern steady: Western Southern red, $1 45@1 50; do amber $1 55@1 58; No 2 Western winter red spot February, $1 48@1 49; March, $1 49¾@1 49¾; April, $1 49 1-2@1 49 5-8.

Corn—Southern quiet and steady; Western firm for spot; futures steady and quiet. Southern white, 62@63c; do yellow, 57 1-2@59c; Western mixed, spot, February 57c; March, 55¼@55 1-2c; April, 54¼@54 1-2 May, 53 1-2@53 5-8c; steamer, 55c.

Oats dull. Southern, 48@49c; Western white, 47@48c; do mixed, 45@46 1-2c; Pennsylvania, 48@49c.

Rye quiet at 93@95c

Hay steady. Prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17&18 per ton.

Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork, $13@$13 50. Bulk-meats—Loose shoulders, 4 ¾c; clear rib sides 6¾c; do packed, 5 1-4@7 1-2c; bacon shoulders 5 1-4c; clear rib sides, 8c; hams, 10@12c; lard, refined tierces, 8 1-4c

Butter steady. Prime to choice Western packed 24@28c; roll, 22@25.

Eggs steady at 14c;

Petroleum—Crude, nominal; refined at 7¾.

Coffee firm. Rio cargoes, 13¾ @15¾c.

Sugar strong. A soft, 9 1-4c.

Whiskey dull and heavy at $1 10 1-2@1 11.

Freights to Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

Cotton, 3-16@1-4d; 1s 9d@2s; grain, 4 1-2@5d.

Receipts—Flour, 2,547 bbls; wheat, 35, 600 bu; corn, 133,300 bu; oats 2,400 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 28,300 bu; corn, 73,100 bu.

Sales—Wheat, 200,500 bu; corn 505 800 bu.

A CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

19TH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

MAIN AUDIENCE ROOM

OF SAID CHUUCH,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1880.

ARTISTS:

Miss Lena Miller,
Miss Josie Stewart,
Miss Nattie Lawrence,
Miss Florence Smith.
Mr. R. W. Tompkins.
Mr. J. M. Hawkesworth,
Mr. J. T. Layton
Mr F. D. Parker

MISS ALICE SOMERVILLE, Pianist.

MISS MATTIE L. LAWRENCE, Director

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Sept. 6 tf

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WILL BE DELIVERED AT
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M STR. BET. 15TH AND 16TH STS.,
February 25, 1880,
—BY—
PROF. SAMUEL R. LOWERY.
SUBJECT:
"The Importance of Industrial Education in Silk Industry to the People of the United States; Especially to the Colored Citizens of the Southern States."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880,
—BY—
REV. W. G. MARTS.
SUBJECT:
"THE PILGRIM FATHERS."

Lecture to begin at 7½ o'clock.

ADMISSION, to each Lecture, 10 CENTS.

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By order of the Secretary, THOMAS H. WRIGHT.

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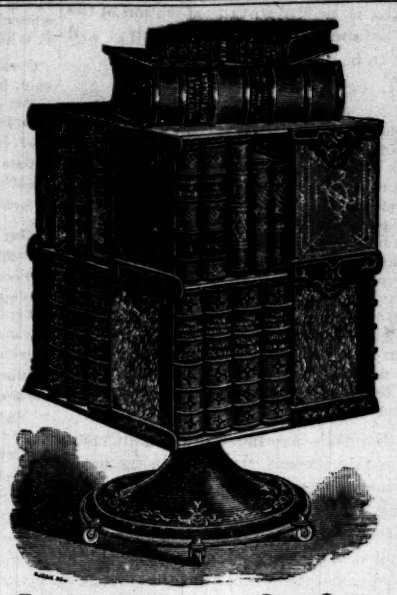

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